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Photographs I-927-U, I-1004-U, and I-548-S--COMBINING CROPS FROM THE WINDROW. When the method of harvesting crops by combine from the windrow was developed several years ago, most of the obstacles in the way of the wide-spread use of the efficient, low-cost combined harvester-thresher were removed. By this method, crops are cut and placed in windrows by means of machines of the type shown called windrow-harvesters. Later, after the grain is conditioned in the windrow, it is picked up and threshed by a combine equipped with pick-up attachment as shown in an accompanying illustration. Following are interesting excerpts from recently published Purdue University Bulletin No. 349 entitled "The Adaptability of the Combine to Indiana Farms" on windrowing:

"Difficulties encountered in the cutting and threshing of weedy or unevenly ripening grain led to the development of the windrow and pick-up method of harvesting. This system, which is an intermediate method between combining direct and the use of binder and thresher, has also proved advantageous for harvesting weak strawed grains such as oats and barley. Grain can be windrowed at any time after binder time and before its straw breaks or lodges, and then allowed to mature in the windrow. Green material, such as weeds or clover, which would have given trouble if combined direct, wilted in the windrow before it was picked up, consequently could be readily separated from the grain. Immature grain ripened more quickly in the windrow than if left standing or in the shock. The use of windrow and pick-up attachments increased the acreage which could be harvested annually by a given machine because it made possible earlier cutting and later threshing than would have been possible in straight combining.....

"The windrow and pick-up method of harvesting can be used for any crops which can normally be combined. It has decided advantages in crops which tend to grow and remain green after the seed is ripe such as clovers and for crops which lodge easily such as oats and barley. However, in the harvesting of soybeans the losses of beans were greater by the windrow method than by direct combining. Under usual conditions, wheat, rye, and soybeans can most advantageously be combined direct, while oats, barley, and clover are more readily handled by the windrow and pick-up method."

(NOTE: This caption article is attached to each of the photographs listed above. Information on these (Photo I-927-U and I-1004-U in the first paragraph and I-548-S in the second) is as follows:

The small one-man 8-foot combined harvester-thresher shown in an accompanying illustration is a McCormick-Deering No. 20 model. It is shown equipped with pick-up device threshing a heavy crop of rye that had been previously cut and windrowed by the McCormick-Deering 8-foot windrow-harvester also illustrated. This 8-foot combine is a very practical machine for the man who has grain enough to require the service of an 8-foot binder for four or five days a year. Both machines are shown at work on the farm of Eliot Pritchard, Waterman, Illinois.

The windrow-harvester is very popular among farmers in spring-wheat regions, where Russian thistles and other green weeds are persistent, trouble-making pests at harvest time. In the accompanying illustration are shown two McCormick-Deering 12-foot windrow-harvesters at work on the big 45,000-acre Ebert Sheep Ranch near Livingston, Montana. Some 15,000 sheep and 3,000 hogs are grown on this ranch. The principal crops are alfalfa and grain. All hay and grain land (32,000 acres) is irrigated.